

The Artificially Induced Demyelination of Premotor Cortex Neurons in the Pursuit of Replication of Organically-Occurring Extra-Sensory Perception

27 September 2022

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Introduction

Mild forms of Multiple Sclerosis can lead to demyelination in of brain cells and can enhance the ability of individuals with Extra-Sensory Perceptions.

Abstract

For human locomotion to be accomplished, before a signal even passes through the Primary Motor Cortex, the Prefrontal Cortex must send a signal to motor neurons passing through the Premotor Cortex which then relay intended movement commands down the spinal cord to muscles. Under ordinary circumstances, these signals must be "stepped up" by the Primary Motor Cortex in terms of amperage before being relayed to their destinations.

When an individual is suffering from a demyelinating disorder, namely Multiple Sclerosis, neurons in specific parts of the brain lose their myelin-based insulation as the result of insult by the immune system. Many years ago, it was discovered that when this myelin is partly stripped away from the area just in front of the PMC (the Premotor Cortex,) the signals input are rendered unusually low in intensity for reason that an uninsulated axon will not deliver energy as efficiently as a properly insulated one.

As the PMC is already capable of stepping up the amperage of comparatively weak signals, when particularly weak signals are routinely received, the PMC adapts by increasing its metabolic rate in order to maximally amplify consistently weak signals.

An accidental benefit of this, when it occurs organically (ideal,) is that some individuals have the uncanny ability to do things such as see through the eyes of another, provided they are within about 150 yards distance, to be able to absorb information of all sorts, and gain the sort of intimate insights that are indispensable to a counterintelligence operation. Incidentally, the weakness of signals from the Premotor Cortex makes it easier for someone utilizing remote viewing to enter an altered state in which the PMC engages in the remote viewing task more fully than if the Premotor signals were at full strength. One way in which this reduction in Premotor noise can be furthered even moreso is by instructing participants to mimic the motor action of the person they are shadowing; if they are standing, stand. If they are reclining, recline. This temporarily diminishes the signal strength of their own executive commands in terms of the strength of signals being routed from the PFC through the PC to the PMC.

I propose that the aforementioned is the mechanism through which remote viewing works on a neurological basis. Furthermore, I would posit that it should be possible to use chemicals to artificially produce the insult to myelin

in the operative zones so that a person may be rendered to be a “remote viewer” who did not previously exhibit the ability or had only a mild ability along these lines.

Conclusion

Extra-sensory perception is a field of study deserving of further research and is a valuable intelligence and counter-intelligence tool.